

TOPOLOBAMPO.

Reported Trouble Ahead Among Promoters.

The Sinaloa Colony Backed by Kansas and by New York Men Who Seem to Disagree—A Business Basis Desired.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 2.—There is trouble ahead for prominent men connected with the Sinaloa colony of Americans in Mexico. The project and the head of the Topolobampo scheme is a New Yorker, and he has been notified to appear before the board of directors at Enterprise, Kan., January 2, and make arrangements to protect the 600 colonists there.

The Kansas Sinaloa company, trustees for all improvements that have been made, now insist that the credit foncier scrip issued the colonists be taken up, giving them in exchange money of the United States.

The directors claim that the conditions of the grant from the Mexican government have not been fulfilled.

It will be difficult for the promoters to meet the requirements made of them until, as claimed, a New York publisher, who is using them, can put up \$50,000. Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Reid, the officers of the Kansas Sinaloa company, propose to bring this scheme to a business basis. They control the canal and railroad franchise and propose to control the colony. They claim they have invested their money and that they are going now on to New York to not only protect themselves, but all who may have been induced to go down to that country.

Resume for the Year.

New York, January 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The most prosperous year ever known in business circles with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known, and while the wholesale trade is not usually active at this season of stock taking, it is now remarkably large. The settlements through the clearing house outside of New York in December were apparently the largest ever made in any month, exceeding the last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume is also about 10 per cent. larger than last year, and the largest ever known. The railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent. over last year, and the year's increase is about 5.5 per cent. Foreign trade has been similar to last year, in volume of exports and imports. Exports of \$7,000,000 in value for the past four weeks, and in cotton ports about \$10,000,000 less, but the imports at New York have been \$3,000,000 larger and still shows an excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports is about \$10,000,000, and the year's largest imports and the largest total exports and imports ever known in any year. The year closes with all woolen, cotton and silk machinery fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods are much lighter than usual, while the demand for the largest season already exceeds the capacity of many mills. The orders in dry goods are extraordinary. The sales of wool at the chief markets have been \$99,000,000 pounds, against \$94,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known, with the domestic supply slightly behind the largest. The shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been 8 per cent. larger than last year and nearly 5 per cent. larger than in any previous year, while the increase in ten years has been over 50 per cent. The iron trade is in weaker demand for finished products, being at present light. But steel rails have been re-ordered to \$23 per ton and the sale of 78,000 tons followed. This great industry has been much affected by the markets for securities, which has been depressed for some months by foreign selling and monetary uncertainties, so that the companies have been restricted in changes of rates and supplies. But for the past week stocks have been stronger, gaining about \$2 per share in average price. Speculation in products have been comparatively inactive, though wheat advanced by the western pool nearly 2 cents. Cotton is strong, with diminished receipts. The year was remarkable for fewer failures than ever occurred in any other year since 1895, the number being 10,344, or 2.09 less than in 1891. The indebtedness of firms falling was \$114,000,000 in 1892, against \$189,000,000 in 1891 and about the same in 1890. The average liabilities of the firms failing in 1892 has been only \$11,000, the lowest average reported since 1878. In 1892 only one in every 113 traders failed, against one in every 93 in 1891 and one in every 102 in 1890.

What the County Attorneys Want.

At the convention of county attorneys held in Topeka last week several of them advocated a law giving the probate judges and justices of the peace limited power to act in enforcing the prohibitory law. By the present law, the responsibility and authority devolves almost entirely on the county attorneys, and a provision for the lessening of their duties in the matter would meet with their approval.

The association recommended the repeal of the law which confers upon the county attorney the power to subpoena witnesses before him and inquire into violations of the prohibitory law, and in its stead indorse the enactment of a law conferring like power on the probate judge and two justices of the peace of each county.

Changes in other laws were recommended. It was advised that the maximum fine for setting up and keeping a gambling device be reduced to \$500, so as to give justices of the peace jurisdiction of the offense. An entire revision of the laws relating to gambling was recommended, and it was advised that a law be enacted prohibiting the sale of policy and lottery tickets. Another law which the attorneys wish to enact, provides that jurors shall be drawn by the sheriff and district clerk.

The Rock Island Strike.

OMAHA, Neb., January 2.—The last of the score of men who were coaxed away from their places on the Rock Island road by the strikers and left at the latter's expense at the Union Depot hotel at this city, have been notified that they cannot longer expect aid. Grand Chief Ramsey has notified the union operators that the strike will be left open, but that each striker must look for a job.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—Commissioner Mason has prepared a statement showing that the receipts from the internal revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year aggregated \$70,045,070, an increase over the corresponding period last year of \$5,713,676. In every source of the revenue there has been an increase.

Mexico Has Corn Enough.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., January 2.—A prominent merchant of this city, who has shipped several thousand bushels of corn to Mexico during the past season, has returned from that country. He says in the City of Mexico the corn market is completely demoralized. There were 220 carloads of corn standing on the side tracks in that city when he left, and the Mexican roads will no longer accept shipments unless freight is paid, and the shippers agree to unload the cars immediately upon arrival. The new corn crop of Mexico is coming into market and no further demand for grain will be made upon the United States.

Canada's Failure to Obey Treaties.

It is stated in Washington on trustworthy authority that President Harrison, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of state have practically determined to make the outgoing of the Harrison administration notable by a blow at Canada much more vital than the recent order imposing tolls on Canadian vessels passing through St. Mary's ship canal at the entrance to Lake Superior. The blow will come in the shape of the long threatened presidential proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railroads of transporting merchandise in bond through the United States free of duty under a system very advantageous to the foreign roads at the expense of the companies.

There have been promises of such retaliation as this for several years, and they all were broken, but there is every indication now that the step so long contemplated by the United States government is about to be taken.

The attorney of the Canadian Pacific road is here in consultation with the congressional friends of the Canadian roads, and there is evidence of genuine alarm in the minds of the friends of the Canadian interests.

Sensors Frye and Cullom, both of whom are known to be anti-Canadian in their sentiments on this question, are said to be advising the president to take some radical step in this direction to bring Canadian roads to terms not only on the canal question, but to force them to do what it is claimed they are not doing: O serve the requirements of the interstate commerce law.

Senator Cullom's well known and often expressed opinion that the Canadian roads were able to, and are, constantly evading the interstate law to the disadvantage of the Canadian lines coming into competition with them, leads him to join hands with the president in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the discrimination may be stopped.

The secretaries of state and the treasury, it is understood, are carefully looking into the whole matter with a view to carrying out the line of policy indicated by the reference to the subject in the president's message, and the uncertainty as to just how much the president is in earnest in the matter will be troubling some interests on behalf of the Canadian roads and who want to have the present, to them very beneficial, policy continued.

The representatives of the great American trunk lines injuriously affected by the policy now in force, are equally but energetically opposing the move, and are confident that some definite result greatly curtailing the transportation privileges of Canadian roads will soon result.

They say that there is just one way to bring Canada to terms on the unjust and irritating discriminations made against nearly every American interest, and that is by cutting off these transportation favors granted her railroads by our government, so that their claim that Canada's commercial life and vitality are largely centered in the benefits obtained through the great Canadian roads and that some decisive move on the part of the administration will result not only in bringing Canada down from her unjust attitude toward American interests, but will lead to such readjustment of questions of transportation of American goods and Canadian goods as will give American railroads, so injuriously affected by the present system, fairer and better rights in competition for such trade as is now so largely monopolized by foreign trade.

Senator Allison Would Coin All.

New York, January 3.—Senator Allison has at last consented to say something, having been close mouthed since his return from Brussels and the monetary conference. Here is a part of it: "What suggestion did you make yourself?" "My remarks have been published in French and English, and will be given out here in due time. I may summarize them, however, by saying I advocated very strongly the free coinage of gold and silver at the mint of the nations entering into the union, with the provision that a certain ratio between gold and silver be maintained. "Do you mean a ratio between the quantities of gold and silver coined?" "Certainly not; for I believe in coinage of all the gold and silver that is mined. What I refer to is the value of the two metals as coined into dollars, that is, the number of grains in each." "Can that rate be maintained by law?" "Certainly not; it can only have been maintained in your idea of silver currency by reading the text books of our college professors. They are good men, brilliant men, learned men, but that's another question. Yes, sir; I do think the rates I speak of can be maintained by law."

A Suspension Act a Necessity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The committee on immigration has returned from New York, after making a careful examination of the preparations which has been made in New York and vicinity to repel the cholera. Senator Chandler said: "With what is to be done in the next month or two it appears nothing will remain to be accomplished in the way of the preparation to keep out or treat the cholera. But I want to say, nevertheless, that with cholera now existing in France and in Hamburg, I shall urge the immediate promulgation of a law suspending all arrivals from those countries until the state and city authorities get ready for cholera. I believe safety can be found only in the suspension of immigration and the stoppage of steerage transportation. When all possible preparations otherwise have been made, they should be supplemented by the passage of a suspension act."

Orleanists in Council.

LONDON, January 3.—The Orleanists have by no means abandoned the hope of regaining the throne of France through a revolution in republican sentiment caused by the revelations in the Panama affair. The Duke of Orleans, who is now traveling in Indo-China, to hasten his return in order that he may take part in the deliberations of the Orleans party.

In English circles it is believed that there is no chance for the machinations of the France of Orleans and Imperialists to prove successful. It is thought the French government, by pursuing those implicated in the Panama scandal to punishment, will establish the republic on sounder foundations than before and will render such an event as the Panama affair hereafter impossible.

Fruits of the Smith Heresy Trial.

CINCINNATI, Oh., January 3.—The fruits of the Smith heresy case are beginning to be seen, and the present indications are that the civil courts will be called on to settle the trouble. The immediate cause of the present trouble is the contention over the position of Professor Smith in the Lane seminary. The executive committee of the seminary, while the board of trustees is divided, and a split in the college is threatened.

The question as to which of the two boards is in authority will doubtless throw the case into court. The moment that is done it is understood that the board of trustees will be understood as the board of trustees of the seminary, and the board of trustees will be understood as the board of trustees of the seminary, and the board of trustees will be understood as the board of trustees of the seminary.

Locomotive Works Stop.

DRYDEN, N. Y., January 3.—The entire force of boiler makers employed in the Brooks locomotive works, about 300 in number, have struck for higher wages. The works employ about 1,500 men, and unless the matter is settled it will paralyze all departments of the establishment.

Safety Docked.

New York, January 3.—The long overdue Cunard steamship, Umbria, has arrived. Her passengers are all ashore. Their baggage has been examined, many of them have left town, and thousands of anxious hearts rest easy.

MORGAN'S DEFENSE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs Explains.

He Opposed Government Support of Sectarian Indian Schools, Which Brought the Charge of Being Anti-Catholic in Particular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—The following letter, written by Senator Vest, appeared in a Washington paper from St. Louis. The firm earnestness of its tone touching Indian Commissioner Morgan provoked some interest here and brought forth an interview with Commissioner Morgan. Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1892. MY DEAR SIR—Yours of December 5 with enclosure has been received. It is impossible to say anything in the way of removing Rust or abolishing the agency under the administration. The president is governed entirely by the recommendation of Commissioner Morgan, and Morgan is a narrow-minded bigot, who knows nothing about the Indian, and whose chief idea seems to be that all governmental powers should be used to prevent their being made Catholics. I think General Noble is disposed to do right, but he is simply a cabinet officer, and controlled entirely by the president. I will see him, however, as to the matter at once.

G. G. Vest. When seen in regard to the above Commissioner Morgan said: "I want to say that I care nothing for Senator Vest. I prefer his condemnation to his approval. As to removing Rust, it is not in my hands at all. It is in the hands of the president. I have nothing to do with it. The reason I am called a bigot is because I opposed federal appropriation to carry on sectarian schools among the Indians. When I took hold of my office I found among the Indians Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic schools, which, while controlled by these various churches entirely, were wholly supported by the government. The churches run them; the country paid the bills. The extent of this is shown in the yearly appropriation to the Catholic schools, the largest of them."

"The appropriation to the Catholic schools alone during the past eight years has been almost \$3,400,000. The last year it has been almost \$3,500,000. They teach less than 5,000 pupils. I opposed all this. I mention the Catholic church not because it is Catholic, but because it was so large in its appropriation as all the rest, and for the further reason that all the other denominations have decided to accept no further government aid. When I opposed this federal patronage of religion, Senator Vest came forward as an ardent defender of the Catholic. That is all I know of his hatred to me. "My official life is now nearly over. March 1 I shall resign and go to New York. I shall be the corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Home Missionary society. The salary is the same as I receive now, and I am quite as near to my heart as my present."

Report of State Superintendent.

The law of Kansas makes it the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction to give in the biennial report "plans for the management and improvement of common schools." Following are the recommendations offered by Superintendent Wiggins:

First—State aid to the amount of \$50 annually should be given to each county holding a normal institute of at least four weeks, regardless of the number enrolled. Compulsory law should be made compulsory, instead of being optional, as it now is.

Second—The state board of education should have its membership enlarged so as to include representatives of our city schools and country schools.

Third—The permanent school fund should be reimbursed in the sum of \$15,000 by legislative appropriation, and certain bonds now held by the state treasurer should be cancelled and destroyed.

Fourth—Section 1, chapter 223, laws of 1893, which provides for the payment of salaries to the annual school meeting, in cities of the third class, at an earlier date than the last Thursday in July. In these cities from three to twelve teachers are employed, and it would be better for the schools, and the teachers, if teachers could be employed at an earlier date than the present law now stands. Such a change in the law is now asked for by the district boards of many of these cities, principally on the ground that under the existing law cities of the first and second class are able to employ the best teachers before the annual meetings are held.

Fifth—As the law now stands, the county superintendent has no legal right to organize a legally formed school district. I believe that county superintendents should be empowered to organize such districts, and that there be no bonded indebtedness subject to the same limitations as apply in the formation of new districts.

Sixth—It is quite evident that the law relating to compulsory attendance at school is susceptible of improvement. I have yet to see a school where the law is enforced. The law is too wholesome in its purpose. The reason for the non-observance of the law may be found in the law itself. So many ways of evading the law are in vogue that it would be very difficult to compel the attendance at school for any cause, choose to have them attend.

Seventh—I believe that the legislature should, at the earliest day practicable, restore the mill levy by the state, to be distributed as the annual school fund. I am in favor of the mill levy. The mortality of the school district would make the 2 mill or even 3 mills, their action would go quite a long way toward correcting our present unequal and unjust distribution of the money raised for the support of our schools by the district plan of taxation.

Eighth—The time has come in the history of our state for the establishment of trunk schools for the already large and constantly increasing number of pupils who are on the streets when they ought to be in school.

Ninth—Thoughtful school men everywhere agree in the opinion that a wise grading of our country schools would secure more systematic and better work than is being done at present.

Tenth—The matter of school text books is being much discussed. As in the report from this office for 1891-'92, I am in favor of the opinion that the best solution of the problem involved would be that school districts, townships or counties be authorized to select books for a term of years, and that these books be furnished free to all pupils desiring to use them. Such a law need not interfere with the present county uniformity law.

Gas and Electricity Won't Mix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5.—An explosion, followed suddenly by the rattling sound of falling iron, occurred in front of the residence of ex-Secretary Blaine, on Lafayette square. The report could be heard in the house, but only faintly, and did not disturb Mr. Blaine, who was asleep in his room. The explosion was caused by a leaky gas main, which filled the electric conduit with illuminating gas and came in contact with an imperfectly insulated wire set in the gas pipe. The heavy iron mantrap was blown up a distance of fifteen feet and fell, breaking the inch and a half gas pipe into a dozen pieces. The conduit for a distance of several squares was cracked. Other manholes along the conduit were also blown off.

Washington, D. C., January 4.

The recent conference between the president-elect and Speaker Crisp was expected to result in some authorized announcement on the subject of an extra session. While those antici-

pations have not been realized, it is reported that no final decision will be made on the question of an extra session of congress until February, by which time the cabinet of President-elect Cleveland will probably have been selected, and that the probabilities are decidedly against an extra session before next fall. Mr. Cleveland, it is stated, has said to democratic leaders in congress that he will call congress together in special session. He also told them, it is reported, that it would not be convened before autumn unless the financial situation and the collection of the treasury should make it absolutely imperative that congress should meet in the spring to provide the government with the necessary amount of revenue to meet its expenses. He wished to avoid the necessity of an early extraordinary session. A concluding thought there will be an actual deficit in the treasury unless additional revenue is raised might induce Mr. Cleveland, it is thought, to alter his views with regard to an extra session in the spring, but no other consideration that will bring about such a result is now foreseen.

By the end of this month the sub-committee's investigation will either be concluded or far enough in progress to permit the democratic members to acquaint Mr. Cleveland with the situation and their conclusion as to the future.

The proposition to increase the whisky tax would be an easy method of raising the additional money and Mr. Springer and his associates will take it under advisement if the result of their investigation discloses a call for more revenue.

Governor Flower's Message.

The New York legislature on assembling listened to the message of Governor Flower.

Touching the Buffalo strike, the governor announces the expenditures by the state to have been \$192,647, and then adds: "Employees have the right to strike and peacefully persuade others to join them, and in their earnest and lawful efforts to benefit their condition they may always feel sure that public sympathy is with them and against selfish corporations. But every citizen and corporation, every employee and employer must observe and respect the authority of law and government. It should be the aim of law-making bodies to see that our laws confer equal privileges. It is not right that power should be given to corporations to oppress either their employees or the people. Whatever can be wisely done by legislation to guarantee equal rights to all should be done. But law will not accomplish everything."

"Corporations will learn by costly experiment that even from the selfish point of view it pays to be considerate of the welfare of their employees. No men or corporations can stop the march of civilization. Shorter hours, better wages, and the opportunity which these give for education and enjoyment, are natural human aspirations. They should be treated as such in a friendly, Christian spirit, not repelled with arrogant manner or impatient consideration. Honest recognition by corporations of just demands from employees will solve many labor differences and prevent many an opportunity for lawless strife and disorder."

The executive has something to say of the coal combination thus: "The consumers are at the mercy of the combination. It can raise the price of anthracite coal as high as it can find purchasers. The price has increased 75 cents a ton within a year. The only apparent limit to the extortion is the refusal of the people to buy. In that case they must use bituminous coal or wood or perish with the cold. Have the people of this state any means of legislative relief against such monopoly as a natural necessity product? The question is worthy of your earnest attention."

About the Homestead Affair.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in his message to the legislature, said relating to the Homestead labor troubles: "The experience at Homestead cost the state \$430,066." The governor says with reference to the labor troubles at Homestead and the way the sheriff dealt with them: "There was really no effort made on the part of the civil authorities to suppress the disorder. The entire community seemed to surrender to the disorderly element. I therefore suggest to the legislature that the costs incurred in suppressing local disturbances in which civil authorities call upon the military power of the commonwealth, should be placed upon the county calling for the troops. This may be an incentive to the local authorities to suppress disorder in the beginning of a disturbance. In this connection legislation should be had looking to prevention of introduction of armed bodies of men without the consent of the authorities of the county or state. The state of Pennsylvania already has a state police in the coal and iron police."

Terrible Typhus.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., January 4.—Recent arrivals from Mexico report that typhus fever is epidemic in Aguas Calientes, Guanajuato and Zacatecas, and there are a number of cases in San Luis Potosi. In Zacatecas and Guanajuato the epidemic is at its worst, more than 600 cases being reported in the past few days. The mortality is from the disease is estimated at 15 to 25 per cent of those stricken. The wealthy classes do not appear to have any immunity from the disease, suffering equally with the poor. A great many people have died, including a number of physicians.

Negroes Ordered to Leave Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., January 5.—There is great excitement at West Liberty over the discovery that a white cap notice ordering all negroes to leave town had been posted in prominent places during the night. A mob attempted to lynch Grant Jackson, the pretty white waitress at the Grand Union hotel here, but he escaped to the woods. Jackson was tarred and feathered last week by the citizens of West Liberty, but he returned in spite of their warnings, with the above result.

A Baptism of Blood.

MADRID, January 5.—Fifteen hundred anarchists held a reunion in Barcelona to celebrate the new year. There was much incendiary talk, and several of the speakers predicted a reign of bloodshed and terror in Spain during the year just opened. The leader, one Molina, declared that he meant to inaugurate 1893 with a baptism of blood. Great shouts of approval and torrents of denunciations of the grandees and middle classes followed.

Wintry Weather in London.

LONDON, January 5.—The weather in and about London has been very wintry for several days past and much ice has formed in the Thames. The river is blocked above London bridges by frozen ice, and further obstruction in navigation is expected when the ice breaks up and floats down the river.

Reunion in South Dakota.

PINNAX, S. D., January 5.—A careful poll of the legislature on the reunion question shows: In the house, 35 against, 41 for, 7 doubtful; in the senate, 18 against, 21 for, 4 doubtful. The measure will on this showing undoubtedly carry.

N-braska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., January 5.—The senate failed to organize, there being a tie between republicans and populists, with five democrats voting separately.

The house was organized by a fusion of populists and democrats.

Conn-eticut's Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—Both branches of the legislature met and adjourned without date. A number of petitions were continued to the new general assembly.

AMNESTY.

Past Offenses of Mormons Wiped Out.

The President Proclaims Full Amnesty and Pardon for Past Offenses Against Polygamous Laws; Based on Action of the Mormon Church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—President Harrison issued a proclamation citing that "Whereas, The church of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon church, through its president, has issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said church to no longer sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to the subject matter, and

"Whereas, By the petition, dated December 18, 1891, of the officials of said church, pledging the membership thereof to the faithful obedience to the laws against plural marriages and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws, which request a very large number of the influential non-Mormons residing in the territory have also strongly urged; and

"Whereas, The Utah commission, in its report, recommended the said petition be granted; now, therefore

"I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of said act, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under polygamous or plural marriage, who have since November 1, 1891, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon express condition that they shall in the future obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

BENJAMIN HARRISON."

By the president: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Contest Cases in Court.

The supreme court of Kansas handed down its decision in two of the contest cases; setting a later hour for hearing the facts in the Rosenthal case and in the Coffey county case.

In the Jackson county case, in which Ed Schaeffer, the populist candidate, wanted his seat because the last legislative apportionment did not include the city of Holton in the district, the court held that the city of Holton rightfully belonged in that district and was, evidently, omitted by a legislative error, and that the Holton citizens, who should not be disfranchised, decided the case against the populists.

In the Republic county case in which the populist candidate, J. W. Wilde, asked for the seat for which J. M. Foster held the certificate, on the grounds that a part of the tickets were misnumbered and that those tickets upon which the number of the district was given as the 73d, instead of 61st, should not have been counted. The court said that the boundaries of Republic county and the 61st district are the same and that under the old apportionment a part of the county was in the 73d district. The misnumbering of the tickets was evidently a clerical error and as the people who used the misnumbered tickets intended to vote for the candidates whose names were on the tickets they should not be disfranchised on account of a clerical error.

To Redeem Impure Paper Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—Representative Outwater has introduced a bill in the house directing the secretary of the treasury to make the necessary regulations to secure a frequent and speedy redemption of all in the house of the impure currency and notes which become soiled, impure, unclean and otherwise unfit for use, when presented in sums of not less than \$100, and for the preparation and issue of new United States paper currency in place of such impure currency. Mr. Outwater says there is an apprehension that old bills are producers of disease, and that greenbacks and bank notes contain germs of disease to an unusual degree, and the bill is intended especially to aid in warding off the cholera scourge expected next summer. An investigation into the subject has recently been made by prominent bacteriologists.

Eight Workmen Crushed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 6.—On the Baltimore and Ohio road at Buena Vista, twenty-eight miles east of this city, two trains were wrecked and eight workmen killed. A work train was standing on the track when a train consisting of heavy loaded cars crashed into it. Both engines came together with a crash and the cars were crushed to splinters. Some of the workmen were on the cars, while others were busily engaged at work.

The shock was so great that all the men were thrown from the cars, and they, with those on the ground, were buried under the wreck. Eight men were killed outright, and five are still alive beneath the wreck.

Both trains took fire from the wrecked engines and the flames spread so rapidly that it was almost impossible to rescue those in the ruins.

Very Cold in Europe.

BERLIN, January 6.—The cold is severe and increasing throughout the continent. The thermometer was but 11 degrees above zero in this city. Heavy snow is falling in it. The roads are impassable. Traffic is threatened on several railways. All the lakes in France, Germany and Austria are frozen and night fairs are being organized in most of the cities.

In Vienna the snow fall has afforded occupation to thousands of unemployed, who had been kept busy all night clearing the streets.

A dispatch from Trieste says that the harbor presents an Arctic scene.

The State's Law Makers.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 6.—A surprising proportion of young men appeared among the democratic members of the assembly at their caucus. Of the seventy-four present in the assembly chamber, a quarter of them were under 30 years old and over half were in the prime of life. It was a notable contrast to the republican caucus at which a majority of the members were middle aged and a third were gray.

Will Tender Their Resignation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—Senator Allison who made an informal report upon the Brussels conference to the president, said that he would certainly tender his resignation as a member of the commission to the new president and intimated that his colleagues would do the same thing.

Think the Strike is Weakening.

BERLIN, January 6.—This has been a day of deep anxiety in the Saar district, where the striking miners and their anarchist leaders have made desperate attempts to save their cause by spreading terror and threatening open conflict. Reports are to the effect that despite the bombast of the leaders and the apparent responsiveness of the men, the strike is weakening. The miners are suffering keenly from the severity of the winter. Many of the men are armed and have been firing recently in the neighborhood of the pits, where men are still working, and the officers are in constant danger of being killed.

LATEST NEWS.

Condensed for Convenience of Hurried Readers.

Gladstone does not believe the Dublin explosion resulted from politics.

The New York presbytery, which was sitting as a court of trial of Prof. Briggs on the charge of heresy, announced that the vote was adverse to sustaining the charges. The result was a great surprise.

Captain T. E. Moore, of Shawhan, Ky., had \$30,000 worth of valuable horses burned the other night. Three years ago he lost \$60,000 in the same way; then he had no insurance, but this time had some.

Governor Humphrey is talked to by those who believe it good policy for him to do away with all the police commissioners in the state, and by those who oppose such a movement. He is considering the matter.

The Kansas supreme court refused to grant the mandamus asked for by the populists in the Holton district. The same action was taken in the